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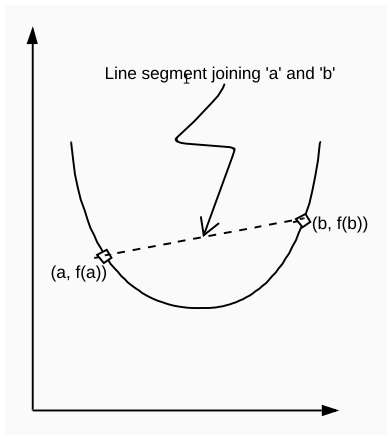**coltitle=nipun-white, colbacktitle=nipun-blue,**

Definition

- Convexity is defined on an interval $[\alpha, \beta]$

Line segment joining 'a' and 'b'
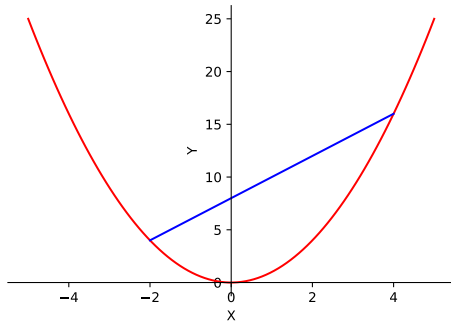
(b, f(b))

(a, f(a))
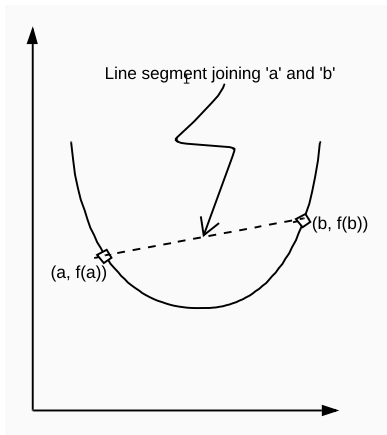
Definition

- Convexity is defined on an interval $[\alpha, \beta]$
- The line segment joining $(a, f(a))$ and $(b, f(b))$ should be *above or on* the function f for all points in interval $[\alpha, \beta]$.
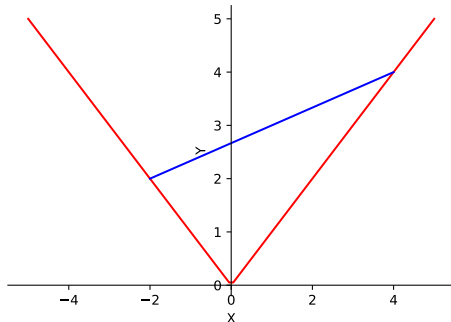
Example: $y = x^2$

Convex on the entire real line i.e. $(-\infty, \infty)$
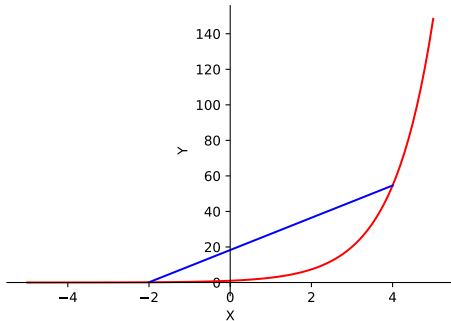
Example: $y = |x|$

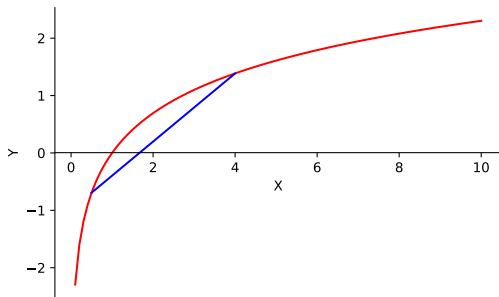Convex on the entire real line i.e. $(-\infty, \infty)$

Example: $y = e^x$

Convex on the entire real line i.e. $(-\infty, \infty)$

Example: $y = \ln x$

Not convex on the entire real line i.e. $(-\infty, \infty)$

Example: $y = x^3$

It is convex for the interval $[0, \infty)$
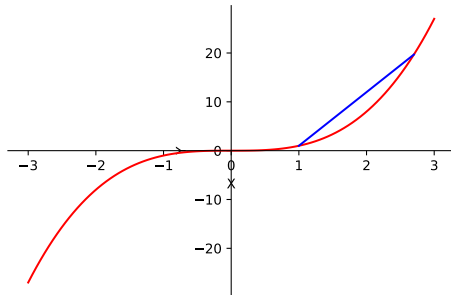
Example: $y = x^3$

It is concave for the interval $(-\infty, 0]$
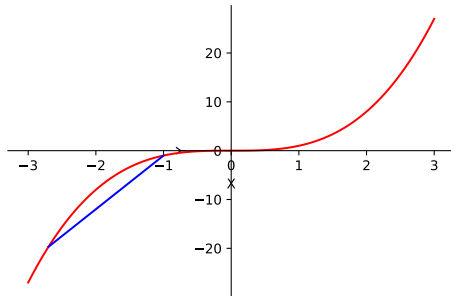
But, it is not convex for the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$
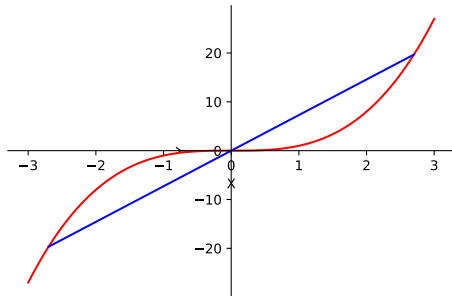
Mathematical Formulation

Function f is convex on set X, if $\forall x_1, x_2 \in X$ and $\forall t \in [0, 1]$

$$f(tx_1 + (1-t)x_2) \leq tf(x_1) + (1-t)f(x_2)$$
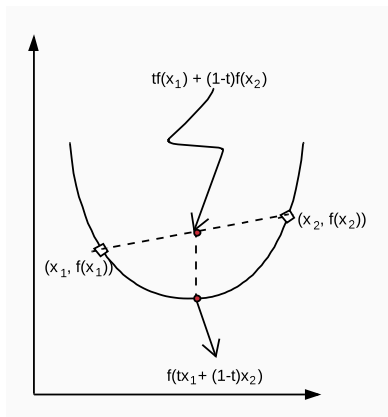
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LHS $= f(tx_1 + (1-t)x_2) \quad = t^2x_1^2 + (1-t)^2x_2^2 + 2t(1-t)x_1x_2$

RHS $= tf(x_1) + (1-t)f(x_2) = tx_1^2 + (1-t)x_2^2$

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Here,

LHS - RHS $= (t^2 - t)x_1^2 + [(1-t)^2 - (1-t)]x_2^2 + 2t(1-t)x_1 x_2$

$\qquad = (t^2 - t)x_1^2 + (t^2 - t)x_2^2 - 2(t^2 - t)x_1 x_2$

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$= (t^2 - t)(x_1 - x_2)^2$

Here, $(t^2 - t) \leq 0$ since $t \in [0, 1]$ and $(x_1 - x_2)^2 \geq 0$
Hence, LHS -RHS ≤ 0
Hence LHS $\leq$ RHS
Hence proved.

Alternative ways to prove convexity

The Double-Derivative Test

If $f''(x) > 0$, the function is convex.

For example,

$\frac{\partial^2(x^2)}{\partial x^2} = 2 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2$ is a convex function.

Alternative ways to prove convexity

The double derivative test for multi-parameter function is equal to using the Hessian Matrix

A function $f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$ is convex iff its $n \times n$ Hessian Matrix is positive semidefinite for all possible values of $(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$

$$
\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\
\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_n} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n^2}
\end{bmatrix}
$$

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Eigenvalues of $\mathbf{H}$ are 2 and $2 > 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{H}$ is positive semidefinite.
Hence, $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$ is convex.

Convexity of linear least squares

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$\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X}$ is positive semidefinite for any $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$.
Hence, linear least squares function is convex.

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- If $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are convex, then $f(x) + g(x)$ is also convex.

Using this we can say that:

- $(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\theta)^T(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\theta) + \theta^T\theta$ is convex
- $(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\theta)^T(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\theta) + ||\theta||_1$ is convex